



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

RESEARCH PROJECT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MASCULINITIES IN CAMBODIA

UNIFEM is requesting for proposals from qualified research institution to develop a Research Project on Violence Against Women and Masculinities in Cambodia. The research project is supported by Partners for Prevention, a regional joint programme on Working with Boys and Men in Prevention of Violence Against Women in Asia and the Pacific www.partners4prevention.net

Guidelines for the Submission of Proposals

What is the format for the proposal?

Given the attached Terms of Reference, the proposal (7-10 pages) should contain, at minimum, the following:

1. A brief technical proposal which includes:
 - Overall narrative description of conduct of a household survey on violence against women and masculinities, which includes:
 - Setting up of a technical working group to provide guidance on the research project
 - Data collection, analysis and report writing
 - Partnerships : include a description of the multiple partners needed to successfully implement the project and their roles
 - A sustainability plan: how will research be used
 - Logframe (articulating key outputs, indicators and mean's verification – see template below)
 - The proposed work plan based on the general timeframe in the TOR – (see template below)
 - Institutional profile: Mention the organization's registration details and brief description of relevant experience of the primary implementing agency. Details of past achievements as result of work must be described in the application.
2. A budget proposal.

Applicants may include Annexes (supporting documents) such as CVs of the working group and research team, organization brochure, and previous researches and publications relevant to the assignment.

What criteria will be used for the selection of the organization /consultant team?

Organizations/Consultant Team will be selected on the bases of technical (70%) and financial (30%) assessments.

The technical assessment will review the following;

1. Soundness of review methodology to meet the purposes of the review
2. Evidence of the subject expertise of the proposed team
3. Realistic work plan to complete the review in the required timeframe

When is the proposal due?

The deadline for submission of proposals is **COB 06 September 2010**

To whom should the proposal be sent?

Please e-mail your proposal to niamh.ogrady@unifem.org

TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES WITH ORGANIZATIONS

SERVICE:	Violence against Women and Masculinities Research in Cambodia <i>Data Collection and Analysis</i>
AGENCY NAME:	UNIFEM Cambodia
COUNTRY:	Cambodia

1) GENERAL BACKGROUND

Violence against Women (VAW) remains one of the most pervasive yet least recognized human-rights abuses in the world. The Asia-Pacific region has some of the highest reported levels of VAW in the world: Oxfam reports that one in every two women in South Asia faces violence in her home¹; the WHO Multi-country Study reported that over a third of the women interviewed in countries such as Bangladesh, Thailand and Samoa have faced some form of violence in their lives²; and recent nationally representative data from the Solomon Islands and Kiribati has revealed prevalence rates of physical and/or sexual partner violence of 64% and 68% respectively, among ever-partnered women aged 15-49³.

Despite decades of work to end violence and some significant advances in terms of public awareness, laws and policies there is no indication that aggregate levels of violence have decreased in the region. Thus, VAW continues unabated and often quietly condoned, impairing families, communities and societies in general. Most responses to VAW focus on women's rights and empowerment, legal reform, protection and service provision. Whilst these interventions continue to be key priorities, addressing root causes of VAW through primary prevention is vital if we are to create societies where VAW is unacceptable to all.

The majority of research and interventions on VAW in the region have focused on women, however understanding prevailing social norms, men's attitudes and behaviours – and how they perpetuate violence – is vital because VAW is rooted in power relations among women, men, girls and boys. Men are overwhelmingly involved in all types of violence. They are the primary perpetrators of VAW, and often experience violence themselves. VAW is linked to dominant notions of “what it means to be a man”. Therefore there is a critical need to make boys and men part the subject of focus for the efforts to promote gender equality by addressing their own set of issues in this regard, including the influence of socialization processes and childhood experiences, patriarchal pressures, violence and performance anxieties in shaping men's attitudes and behaviours.

As such, Partners for Prevention a UN interagency initiative with UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNV has initiated the “Violence against Women and Masculinities Project” in the Asia-Pacific region, which is an action-oriented research project designed to produce a holistic, evidence-based set of policy and programmatic recommendations for more effective VAW prevention, specifically engaging men and boys.

Research objectives

- To deepen understandings of how social structures, underlying norms, attitudes, behaviours and masculinities contribute to VAW
- To promote evidence-based policy and programmatic interventions for violence prevention, particularly engaging men and boys

¹ Oxfam International, *Towards Ending Violence Against Women in South Asia: Briefing Paper #66*. August 2004.

² WHO, *WHO Multi-country Study of Women's Health and Domestic Violence*. 2005, World Health Organization: Geneva, Switzerland.

³ SPC, *Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study Report*. 2009, Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs and SPC: & *Kiribati Family Health and Support Study Report*. 2010 (forthcoming), Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs and Secretariat of the Pacific Community: New Caledonia.

- For some countries, to provide a baseline/benchmark of men's and boy's attitudes and behaviours towards VAW to monitor the success of policies and programs.

Study design

The regional research has three main components:

1. Quantitative research – Cross-sectional household survey with men and women (based on IMAGES)
2. Qualitative research – In-depth, life history interviews with male perpetrators and 'gender-equitable' with alternative non-violent understandings of 'manhood'/ 'masculinity'
3. Policy/legislative/custom analysis – Mapping governance and policy spaces to identify entry points for engaging boys and men for violence prevention

Based on the policy recommendations that stem from this research, a series of regional and country level initiatives will be launched to advocate for specific policy changes and reiterate the need to involve boys and men in comprehensive VAW prevention.

One of the five countries undertaking this research in the Asia-Pacific region is Cambodia.

Violence Against Women in Cambodia

Violence against women is a serious problem in Cambodia that cuts across age, class, race and ethnicity. The Royal Government of Cambodia's baseline report of domestic violence found high levels of domestic violence in both urban and rural areas affecting women in all sectors of society.⁴ According to the survey, 64 percent of respondents knew a husband who acted violently towards his wife. Among ever-married women aged 15-49, 13 percent reported experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner and 3 percent reported experiencing sexual violence by an intimate partner.⁵ There are also indications of increasing levels of particular forms of violence in Cambodia, specifically rape.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has taken a number of major steps forward in addressing violence against women. First, the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims⁶ was approved in 2005 with the stated objective to "prevent domestic violence, protect victims and strengthen the culture of non-violence and the harmony within the households in society"⁷

The RGC has also approved the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women in February 2009, which aims to raise public awareness and distribution of laws, create and improve social, health and legal services, and develop and improve policies and laws to provide people with a life free of violence.

In order to succeed in these goals, research on VAW and masculinities is needed to deepen our understanding of how social structures, underlying norms, attitudes, behaviours and masculinities contribute to VAW in the Cambodian context. This is recognized in the RGC's Five Year Strategic Plan 2009-2013: Neary Rattanak III which states that "addressing the attitudes and behaviour which underlie VAW and the stigmatization of survivors and victims of violence remain a considerable challenge."

UNIFEM Cambodia will manage and coordinate a quantitative household survey on VAW and masculinities in Cambodia with technical support from P4P, and is seeking a research institute to carry out the research including data collection, analysis and report writing.

⁴ Ministry of Women's Affairs (2005) *Violence Against Women: A Baseline Survey* (Phnom Penh).

⁵ National Institute of Public Health and National Institute of Statistics (2006) *Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2005* (Phnom Penh), page 290.

⁶ Kingdom of Cambodia Government Document 1005/3.

⁷ Kingdom of Cambodia Government Document 1005/31, Article 1.

2) OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The general objective of the assignment is to undertake a household survey in Cambodia, undertake data analysis and draft a report of the findings. Technical assistance and oversight for this process will be supplied by Partners for Prevention.

The focus of the survey and data analysis is to explore men's attitudes and practice in Cambodia in relation to violence against women. The specific objectives are to:

- 1) Identify the prevalence and frequency of different forms of VAW as reported by men within the study site
- 2) Identify the prevalence and frequency of physical and/or sexual violence against men within the study site
- 3) Understand how individual, relationship, family and community attributes are associated with physical, sexual, and emotional violence – i.e. gender relations, attitudes to violence, sexuality and sexual behaviour, childhood experiences, etc.
- 4) Examine men's knowledge of policies that have sought to promote gender equality in their country (e.g. domestic violence legislation)
- 5) Identify effective and appropriate policy and program interventions to address the issue of domestic violence in Cambodia.

3) SCOPE OF WORK

A cross sectional survey will be carried out in Cambodia with a sample of at least 1500 randomly selected men aged 18-49 from the prescribed study sites (to be decided), examining men's behaviors and attitudes as they relate to masculinity and violence.

For the research, a working group will be set up comprised of national government, UN, civil society and research/academic institution. They will provide support and advice during the research. Technical assistance will also be provided by P4P and a regional technical advisory group.

Implementation Stages

Programming Personal Digital Assistants: The survey will use personal digital assistants in the data collection for the following reasons:

- They facilitate the asking of questions about the most sensitive topics;
- No data entry is required which reduces data entry error and speeds up data input and clean-up;
- They address the ethical issues related to asking questions of men about involvement in criminal activities (i.e. rape, theft etc). It is unethical for an interviewer to ask such questions face-to-face as they may have a legal obligation to report positive responses to the police. With PDAs the respondent's answers will remain totally anonymous;
- They address issues of interviewer fatigue and interviewer bias;
- Experience from the previous studies clearly indicates that self-administered paper and pencil questionnaires are difficult for respondents to complete due to complex skip patterns. This often results in missing data. PDAs can be programmed to automatically make the necessary skips, thus addressing this issue;
- PDAs can be audio enhanced which is particularly useful for populations with low literacy.

The UN Partners for Prevention Programme will be procuring and programming the PDAs for the survey research.

National Research Protocol: The successful research institute will work with the National Working Group and P4P to develop a national protocol (based on regional protocol) for the quantitative research.

Instrument adaptation and validation:

The core questionnaire (based on IMAGES) will be provided by P4P and adapted for the Cambodian context by the successful research institute in consultation with the National Working Group and other stakeholders.

The questionnaire includes items related to gender norms; attitudes toward women and violence; perpetration different types of violence; childhood experiences, health, life satisfaction, gender relations in the home, etc.

The selected research institute will be responsible for translating the questionnaire into the local language using a back translation method to ensure accuracy. The instruments will be pre-tested and piloted with a small sample of respondents to assess instrument utility (e.g., with regard to meaning, language, clarity of instructions). Revisions will be made on the basis of this feedback. The revised instrument will then be administered to a representative sample for the larger survey. Field supervisors will make sure the data collected is of the highest quality and will undertake quality control procedures based on the regional protocol.

Training of Field Investigators

Given the complexity of the questionnaire and the sensitivity of the research topic, and based on WHO ethical guidelines for research on violence against women, interviewer training will require a minimum of 2 weeks. Technical assistance for interviewer training will be provided by UN Partners for Prevention.

Interviewer training will focus on practicing using the questionnaire, and on preparing the interviewer for the field. The curriculum for training interviewers will cover the following:

- Sensitization activities on gender and violence against women;
- Employment expectations, payment and working conditions, mechanisms for quality control;
- The aim of the survey, the role of the interviewer, how to conduct interviews;
- Elementary counseling principles and techniques;
- The importance of safety, privacy and maintaining confidentiality;
- Procedures on how to respond to men/women reporting violence;
- Practice interviews, including identifying when it is safe to proceed with an interview, ways to handle interrupted interviews;
- Sampling procedures, including repeated visits and re-sampling;
- Use of PDAs.

Data Cleaning:

With the use of PDAs, no data entry will be required. The research institute will be responsible for data cleaning with technical support from the regional advisory group.

Data Analysis Plan: Analysis will include frequencies, and measures of association between relevant variables, and the testing of hypotheses regarding associations and factors associated with men's attitudes, behaviours and VAW.

A data analysis and report writing workshop will be organized in collaboration with the Technical Support Team for the analysis plan of the collected data. This workshop will in identifying key indicators which can then be used for wider dissemination. One of the key outcomes of this workshop will be the finalization of the contents of the report.

4) DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT, DUTY STATION AND EXPECTED PLACES OF TRAVEL

Duration: September 2010 – August 2011

Duty station: Cambodia

Expected places of travel: Selected sites in Cambodia

5) FINAL PRODUCTS

- 1) National protocol for quantitative research based on regional research protocol;
- 2) Cambodia sampling frame;
- 3) An adapted, translated and pretested version of the core questionnaire;
- 4) Trained field staff and survey takers;
- 5) Data collection in selected study sites with approximately 1500 men;
- 6) Draft report of the quantitative research findings; and
- 7) Final report incorporating feedback from NWG and Regional TAG.

6) MONITORING AND PROGRESS CONTROLS

Sl. #	Description of activities	2010							2011				
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
1.	Training of research team (regional)	X											
	Finalize national research protocol		X										
2.	Finalize and translate instrument,			X	X								
3.	Identify study sites and design sample			X									
4.	Selection and training of interviewers and preparations for survey				X	X							
5.	Data collection and data cleaning						X	X	X				
6.	Data analysis and report writing									X	X		
7.	Draft report											X	
8.	Final report												X

7) DEGREE OF EXPERTISE AND QUALIFICATIONS

The research organization will have:

- Proven experience conducting primary research on development issues
- Proven experience in quantitative research, data analysis, and dissemination of knowledge in the fields of gender and development and VAW;
- Demonstrated ability to conduct complex data analysis including frequencies, cross-tabulations, multi-variate logistic regression, and modelling.
- Proven experience selecting, training and supporting effective and committed researchers.
- Experience in research that aims to understand the gender dimensions of violence or men's attitudes towards violence, or in areas related to gender and violence a strong asset;
 - Education for research team: advanced university degree in research methods or related field;
 - Demonstrated ability to ensure representative sampling and rigorous data collection resulting in comprehensive and quality data: i.e. A strong portfolio of past research projects and examples of work available for review during the bidding process.
 - Understanding of and respect for ethical and safety issues associated with conducting research on violence against women.
 - Language: research team must be able to work and communicate well in English and Khmer.

Interested research institutions are encouraged to form research teams from multi-sectoral disciplines and agencies for the survey.

8) EVALUATION CRITERIA

9) GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS

10) MODE OF PAYMENT

11) SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FORMAT

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of Information	Assumptions/Risks
Goal –			
Outcome 1 – <i>The project is expected to contribute towards the achievement of this result, collectively with other development partners.</i>	<i>Link to relevant indicators.</i>		
Output 1.1 – <i>The project will be directly held accountable for this result.</i>			<i>X – not needed</i>
Activity 1.1.1	<i>X – Not needed</i>		X
Activity 1.1.2	X		X
Activity 1.1.3	X		X
Output 1.2 - <i>The project will be directly held accountable for this result.</i>			<i>X – Not needed</i>
Activity 1.2.1	<i>X – Not needed</i>		X
Activity 1.2.2	X		X
Activity 1.2.3	X		X
Outcome 2 – <i>The project is expected to contribute towards the achievement of this result, collectively with other development partners.</i>	<i>Link to relevant indicators.</i>		
<i>Repeat as in above</i>			

IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN FORMAT

Outcome										
Output	Output Indicator	Key Activity	Implementing Partner(s)	Timeframe (6 monthly units)						Budget Amount